An Independent Weekly For Canadians of Japanese Origin

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"Not an Enforcable Document"

Repatriation Forms are not Valid In Opinion of Vancouver Barrister

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Repatriation forms, signed by persons of Japanese race, relinquishing their Canadian citizenship, and indicating a desire to go to Japan is not an enforceable document, and it may be revoked or renounced by the declarant by proper notice in writing. This is the opinion contained in the reply of Garfield King, well-known Vancouver barrister, to an inquiry on the matter from an official of the Consultative Council on Japanese Canadians.

"Unless there is statutory authority," says Mr. King, "no British subject may, in time of war, relinquish his British nationality, if the effect of such relinquishment would be to make him an alien enemy. That has been decided in the courts of England, including the Court of Appeal."

Mr. King then mentions the case of "Rex vs. Commanding Officer of the 30th Battalion of the Middlesex Regiment, 116 The Law Times 237," and another decision of the late Chief Justice Isaacs to the same effect in the same volume.

"In these cases, a section of the 'British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914,' which gave to British subjects possessing dual nationality, the right to relinquish their British nationality by a Declaration of Alienage, was held not to operate in time of war, if it resulted in the declarant thereby becoming an alien enemy.

"I apprehend that that particular section of the act, although passed by the British Parliament, applies to Canada, for reasons which I do not need to elaborate at the moment.

"Of course the 'War Measures Act' gives the Governor-in-council most sweeping powers, which one might presume would extend to deal with this matter. But I doubt that the Canadian government could, even under that Act, deal with such a matter as the relations subsisting between the subject and the sovereign, unless it possessed the fullest powers in this field, and if my assumption that the 'British Nationality' and 'Status of Aliens Act, 1914,' an Imperial statue, extends to Canada, then clearly the Canadian government cannot invade the exclusive jurisdiction of the British Parliament on this question of relinquishing the British nationality of a British subject, whether naturalized or British-born, and any Canadian order-in-council that had that effect would be ultra vires, because it would, in effect, be repealing an imperial statute.

NO CONTRACT EXISTS

"It would seem to me, from the wording of the forms as they concern Canadian born, that the proposed relinquishments are made, not pursuant to any statutory authority, but merely as an expression of desire by the declarants. It is not a contract between the declarant and the Canadian government, because it is without 'consideration' and not under seal. It cannot be said to be an enforceable document. It follows, therefore, that it can be revoked and or renounced by the declarant, by proper notice in writing."

Mr. King believes that such a notice, all copies signed by the declarant, should be sent by registered mail to at least the following: The Commissioner of Japanese Placement, the R.C.M.P., the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Labor, and the Secretary of State of Canada.

Below is the form suggested by Mr. King:

(Continued on page 8)

Solicit Funds For Gifts to Servicemen

The Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy in Toronto is planning to give a Christmas parcel to each Nisei in Canada's armed forces.

Under the chairmanship of Miss Molly Fujita, the Servicemen's Gift Fund Committee is canvassing all Nisels and their families in Toronto, as well as asking contributions from interested people throughout Canada.

Parcels to the boys in India must be mailed immediately, and a special request is being made to support this worthy cause by mailing contributions at the earliest opportunity to: The Servicemen's Gift Fund, Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy, 84 Gerrard St. E., Toronto, Ontario.

Lethbridge to Ask If Agreement Holds

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—City council decided to ascertain, on Sept. 24, whether the agreement Lethbridge received from the British Columbia Security Commission more than three years ago to

(Continued on page 2)

Church Official in Tashme Appeals to Prime Minister

Swiss Government Asked to Protect Japanese Interests

The Government of Switzerland has taken over the protection of Japanese interests in Canada at the request of the Japanese government.

Hon. Gaston Jaccard, Consul General of Switzerland, with his offices at 1521 Sun Life Building, Montreal 2, Que., has assumed charge of this work from the beginning of September.

The Consul General of Switzerland informed The New Canadian that he will be glad to receive any communications from the Japanese nationals, and to do all he can to be of assistance to them.

Nisei Army "Invades" A Ghost Town

NEW DENVER, B.C. — The army's invading New Denver! They arrived Sunday afternoon, Sept. 23, eight of them. And more drifted in slowly. By Saturday there were close to 20 Japanese Canadian soldiers on official leave.

There's Duke Shintani, Taxi Kunitomo, Costello Sato, Mickey Nobuto, Kunihiro. And Tom Shoyama arrived Tuesday.

The "ghost towners" are having their first look at the Nisei servicemen, and they are coming around to agree that the Nisels look smart in khaki.

Many of them are visiting their parents for the first time since going East.

"Treatment of Japanese Minority A Test of Democratic Institutions"

This article on the visit to the Tashme Repatriate Camp of Dr. J. H. Arnup, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, on Sept. 17, was written by Rev. W. R. McWilliams, the United Church Minister at Tashme.

Dr. J. H. Arnup, Moderator of the United Church of Canada, visited the Japanese internment camp at Tashme at the invitation of the people of Tashme. He sought information from them first hand relative to their predicament as a result of having consented to sign forms to be sent to Japan after the war.

At a supper meeting a committee representing a section of the community reported their reasons for hesitating to go East last Spring and indicated the various factors that contributed finally to their decision to sign the "expatriation" forms. They also stated their hopes that they be given a chance to remain in Canada, living wherever they might be free to secure a livelihood.

Later at a gathering composed of born-in-Canada Japanese, some two hundred and fifty people heard the Moderator speak briefly; after which the meeting was thrown open for personal statements of the problems affecting persons individually. Surprise was expressed that so many Canadian-born Japanese should have actually signed the forms. Then the question was asked: "will all who desire to go to Japan lift their hands?" One person alone raised his hand. It is the truth; and it ought to be known throughout the Church and throughout this land that of those signing, the great majority did not do so happily or even willingly, but hoped from that moment that something would intervene to save them from the necessity of leaving Canada. It is hard to see how any living person whose heart has been stirred by the widespread inhumanity of these recent years could insist on or consent to processes or procedures compelling those of our own Canadian-born Japanese to go to a land which most of them have never seen and forsake a country where they desire to live and where they are eager to make their full contribution to the democratic way of life. Add to this the fact that if they go to Japan they will go to a country at a time when some five million souls face starvation in the coming months because there will not be enough food to go around. Our treatment now of this minority of a different racial stock will stand for all time as a test of our democratic institutions.

Urges Repatriates Who Changed Minds and Wish to Stay be Allowed To Appear before Loyalty Tribunal

TASHME, B.C.—The United Church minister at Tashme Repatriate Camp has asked the Prime Minister that persons wishing to cancel their requests for repatriation be allowed to appear before the loyalty tribunal "without any embarrassment due to their having signed (the repatriation forms)."

Seventy percent of the "repatriates" at this camp are reported to have expressed a desire to remain in Canada, claiming that "indirect pressure" was applied to make them sign for repatriation.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, Rev. W. R. McWilliams, who has been closely associated with the Tashme community, says it would be a moral failure on his part if he were not to urge this course of action.

"I am writing you today," states the letter, "to call your attention to a problem relating to a section of the people of Japanese origin resting in Canada, and more particularly to those in Tashme who have signed forms requesting that they be sent to Japan following the end of the war, and who have never at any time had any real desire to go to Japan. I write because I know many of the cases to which I refer, having had and still having close connection with the Tashme community as a missionary of the United Church.

"There are those whose intention is clear and who for one reason or another prefer to go to Japan. Regarding them I have nothing to say. That is their choice. But there are those, on the other hand, and they form the majority, who signed the forms I have referred to, trusting that later on something would intervene to save them from the necessity of going to Japan. This was particularly true of many Nisei who signed in order to keep jobs or to obtain them in areas near their families in B.C.

"I am personally skeptical, **Sir, about the action of government which encourages people composing a minority group to surrender their citizen status, and this I believe to be a mild interpretation of what happened in the processes that operated while the signatures were being taken in April and the following months. The voluntary element in that procedure was frequently so ambiguous as to border on pressure.**

"Now that the war is over and several who signed repatriation forms for one reason will be requesting their cancellation for another, and since this action on their part can hardly be interpreted as other than free and voluntary, I would like to request of you, Sir, that you grant persons making such appeals (for reasons which cannot be quickly or immediately ruled out as insufficient) the right to appear before the Loyalty Commission without any embarrassment due to their having signed.

"I do not know what proportion of those who signed will make such appeals, but I know enough about the situation in Tashme to believe that it would be moral failure on my part, were I not to urge this course of action upon yourself and the departmental heads who have authority in the handling of these unfortunate people."

United Church Presbytery Passes Resolution

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—United Church ministers will urge the Prime Minister "that all persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada who freely and voluntarily request the cancellation of their repatriation signatures be given the right to appear before the Loyalty Commission to be set up for the purpose of determining what persons may remain permanently in Canada, and that this be without prejudice toward them owing to their having signed for repatriation."

The Prime Minister will further be urged "to recommend the immediate granting of full citizen status to all persons of Japanese origin who are permitted to remain in Canada."

The decision was made at a recent meeting of the Westminster Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

Let Hong Kong Veterans Decide Fate of Japanese says Reid

OTTAWA.—Charging that the C.C.F. were championing the Japanese against the wishes of the majority of British Columbia people, Tom Reid (Lib., New Westminster) asked in the House of Commons on Sept. 20, if the C.C.F. would be willing to leave the settlement of the Japanese question to the Canadian veterans of Hong Kong and the Japanese prison camps.

Urges Loyal Persons Be Allowed to Stay In British Columbia

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—Loyal Japanese who wish to remain in Canada should be accorded full citizenship rights and be allowed to work in British Columbia if they desire, six interior locals of the International Woodworkers of America petitioned Ottawa following a meeting here on Sept. 22, according to the Vancouver Sun.

Harold Pritchett, president of the B.C. district I.W.A., claims his union has many Japanese members in the interior, the report said.

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A Fair Solution Is Suggested

The crux of the Japanese problem today lies in the fact that there are still 14,000 to 15,000 persons of Japanese origin concentrated in British Columbia, thousands of whom have signed forms requesting repatriation to Japan rather than be compelled to move east of the Rockies.

Recognizing that the "fact of concentration" gave rise to the Japanese problem, the Prime Minister declared last year that persons of Japanese origin should be encouraged to move out of British Columbia. Up till now, however, pressure rather than encouragement has been the chief factor in inducing the evacuees to leave British Columbia. Obstacles have been placed in the way of those wishing to go east, which have served to discourage rather than encourage the movement of evacuees out of British Columbia. Agreements exist between the federal government and the provincial governments whereby the provinces can demand the removal of the Japanese after the war. In some provinces the evacuees are restricted to certain fields of employment. Further restrictions exist in their rights to purchase land, or to operate businesses. This condition has called forth a comment from Mr. Howard Green who declared in the House of Commons last year: "Under the present law Japanese in eastern Canada cannot acquire land. They cannot buy a business. They cannot set themselves up in business and yet many of them are merchants. Unless some provision is made to allow them to resettle on a permanent basis, the Prime Minister will be disappointed in his attempt to spread them across Canada."

In the matter of registering those requesting repatriation to Japan, the method failed if it was intended to determine which persons wished to go to Japan voluntarily. The evacuees were told in effect to choose between moving out of British Columbia under existing restrictions and conditions of uncertainty, or signing requests to go to Japan. Confronted with such a choice, it is not surprising that so many chose to sign the repatriation forms.

Now it is reported that 70% of the people in the Tashme repatriate camp wish to have their requests cancelled. Labor Department officials in Ottawa have announced, however, that the government intends to go through with the repatriation of the 10,000 who signed the forms. This would mean compulsory deportation of thousands of Japanese Canadians guilty of no crime, and under no suspicion of disloyalty. Compulsory deportation of a minority group on racial grounds is not in keeping with the principles for which the war was fought. It will not be acceptable to decent Canadians both in British Columbia and east of the Rockies.

* * * * *

The New Canadian believes that a just and an acceptable solution to the problem can be arrived at through an honest attempt to put into operation the plan outlined by the Prime Minister last year. This plan called for the setting up of a loyalty commission to determine the loyalty of all persons of Japanese origin, the deportation of those found disloyal and those volunteering to go to Japan, and the encouragement of others, who wish to remain in Canada and are loyal, to disperse themselves across Canada.

That plan has not been put into operation.

It cannot be said, in the face of existing restrictions, that the evacuees have been "encouraged" to make permanent resettlement outside British Columbia. It cannot be said that the repatriation survey was an honest attempt to determine those wishing "voluntary" repatriation to Japan.

To carry out the Prime Minister's plan, The New Canadian proposes that the following necessary steps be adopted:

First: those who signed repatriation forms under pressure or undue influence should be allowed to appear before the loyalty commission to have their loyalties examined, and the fact that they applied for repatriation should not be allowed to prejudice the loyalty commission's decision.

Second: the loyalty commission should be set up at the earliest date in order that persons wishing to remain in Canada may be cleared of any suspicion of disloyalty.

Third, those passed by the loyalty commission and who are still living in British Columbia should be given a more positive form of encouragement to move out of British Columbia and resettle elsewhere. To achieve that end the economic restrictions now in their way must be removed. Then the provincial governments must be made to agree that the dispersal of the Japanese is a national problem towards the solution of which each province must accept its share of responsibility.

It will be necessary also to recognize that there are many Japanese families in British Columbia classed as "unrelocatable." They are destitute families, families with infirm members, and families whose former means of making a living has been lost through evacuation. Many of these cases may be helped to re-establish themselves in a normal society, but they will need financial assistance. The government must be prepared to meet such necessary financial outlays.

Finally, to facilitate the dispersal plan, it will be advisable for the government to support the educational campaigns to counteract the propaganda of race-baiters and such groups as the Japanese Repatriation League. It must be made clear to the people of eastern Canada that the Japanese Canadians, born and educated in Canada, believing in western ideals, thinking and speaking like other Canadians, are quite apart from, and not to be confused with our defeated foe in Japan.

* * *

It is clear that the steps outlined above will be acceptable to the great majority of the Canadian people, and at the same time secure the fullest co-operation of the Japanese evacuees.

The Japanese minority in Canada comprise only one-fifth of one percent of the Canadian population. Not one of them has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of war. And, furthermore, those wishing to remain in Canada are to be screened by a loyalty commission. Surely there is no need for compulsory deportation which will mean exiling thousands of innocent Canadian citizens to an alien land.

Sono Osato to Star In A New Drama

From The New York Times

Sono Osato, the dancer, who is co-star of the hit musical "On the Town," will be seen in a straight part this winter, it was learned recently. She has been signed for the title role of "Undine," the Jean Giradoux play which Schuyler Watts has adapted and which he will produce in conjunction with Victor Elmaleh and Arthur Stanton. Mr. Elmaleh is the dancer's husband.

Miss Osato's contract, it is understood, permits her to give the producers of her current show 30 days' notice, but she is expected to remain with it for six or eight weeks more. Currently Mr. Watts is reported to be negotiating for a director and for a Hollywood performer to play opposite Miss Osato. The dancer said her part will call for some "movement" but that she will not "move like a conventional person."

"Undine" was first done in Paris in 1939, with Louis Jouvet and Madeleine Ozeray in the leads. It is described as "an adult play above love" and as a "political satire" in which the leading character, a spirit, is democracy.

Lethbridge Asks . . .

(Continued from page 1)

cover evacuation of Japanese to Southern Alberta is still effective, said a Canadian Press report.

Council's move was made after it received an application from a local hospital asking permission to employ Japanese help. The application was tabled until it is learned whether or not the agreement with the Security Commission is still in force.

More than 2,000 Japanese were evacuated to Southern Alberta under the agreement, conditions of which stated Japanese were permitted to come to this region primarily for work on sugar beets, that they would not be permitted to accept employment in the city, that they would be removed when the emergency, which required their evacuation of the war with Japan ceased to exist, and a number of other stipulations.

Before the council decided to seek its information it heard complaints that Japanese were coming into the city to work, as had been done on some previous occasions contrary to the agreement.

Future of Japanese in Canada Becomes Acute Political Issue

From The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B.C. The future of Canadian Japanese, some 23,000 persons, has become a political issue. As British Columbia, the home of most Japanese in Canada, begins to unite in a demand for their expulsion to Japan immediately it is clear already that this whole issue cuts clear through party lines and will prove one of extreme difficulty for the Federal government in the Canadian Parliament.

The government has sought to satisfy British Columbia by a compromise. After Pearl Harbor it moved all the Japanese from the Pacific Coast for military reasons. Then it announced that a tribunal would be established to investigate the loyalty of each Japanese. Those found to be disloyal would be deported. Those who remained in this country were urged to move east of the Rockies and distribute themselves as widely as possible throughout the nation, on the theory that racial frictions develop only where a minority is concentrated in one place.

In British Columbia it is asserted that the Japanese are not following the government's advice. Most of them remain in British Columbia and many who moved up to the interior from the coast seem to have settled down to a permanent livelihood there in agriculture and industry.

Faulty Distribution Charged

The Vancouver Sun, which is the Federal government's recognized organ in British Columbia, bitterly attacked it for its failure to distribute the Japanese outside the province and declared that if the distribution policy would not work then all the Japanese must be sent to Japan, even those born here.

Such a proposal appears to many Canadians outside British Columbia as so inconsiderate as to be unthinkable, but it is not merely an editorial opinion in a single newspaper.

The Union of British Columbia Municipalities, composed of representatives of every municipality in the province, met in convention recently and resolved that every person of Japanese ancestry now in Canada should be sent to Japan.

At the same time, this opinion is finding strong support in the provincial legislature and is advocated by some British Columbia members of the Canadian Parliament, who will not be long advancing it in Ottawa. A strong racialist movement unquestionably is developing west of the Rockies.

But it is meeting with resistance elsewhere. The Federal government has given no indication that it will repatriate any Japanese who is not proved guilty of disloyalty. Repatriation will apply, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King says, to "those who are not fit persons to be allowed to remain here."

RIFT IN PRESS OPINION

The Federal government's policy, however, has been questioned by another Liberal newspaper, the Winnipeg Free Press, which takes a view contrary to that of the Vancouver Sun. When the Federal government announced its policy of distributing the Japanese broadcast throughout the nation it said that if any person of this race refused to leave British Columbia, this fact could be counted against him when his loyalty was investigated by the official tribunal. The Free Press denounced this as an intolerable doctrine — the theory that the government could tell any Canadian where he should live and that refusal to obey the government's order was an act of disloyalty.

How far the government will press its theory when the tribunal begins work is not known. But it is alleged that undue pressure has been placed upon the Japanese to make them volunteer for deportation to Japan.

The New Canadian, a paper published by the Japanese, declares that they were not allowed a free choice in this matter, and this accounts for the surprising fact that some 9,000 of them volunteered to go to Japan. The Free Press says the government will be actually enforcing compulsory deportation, whether this is admitted or not, if the Japanese are not allowed to "think again and change their minds."

The last Canadian census in 1941, showed 17,278 Canadian citizens of Japanese origin and 5,924 citizens of Japan resident in Canada. The deportation of 9,000, therefore, would include not only the Japanese who had not been naturalized but also some 3,000 Canadian citizens born in Canada or naturalized.

Of this proposal the Toronto Saturday Night—which indicates the nationwide interest in the problem—says:

"So far as we can make out the nature of the repatriation process, the Canadian government actually is asking persons who by Canadian and international law are Canadian citizens . . . to sign away their rights as such in an incidental paragraph in a document declaring their willingness to accept free transportation to Japan. We have the gravest suspicion of the validity of any such declaration, which incidentally has the peculiar effect (if it has any effect at all) of causing the signatory to cease to be a Canadian citizen without making him a citizen of any other country."

While the assertion of Japanese rights comes mainly from eastern Canada and the prairies, and the demand for repatriation from British Columbia, there are not insignificant forces within British Columbia which actively resist racialism. Some of the little towns of the interior where the Japanese were settled after their removal from the coast are glad to keep these people as good and steady workers.

DEFENDED BY C.C.F.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, official opposition in the provincial legislature, has willingly suffered grievous political damage not only by opposing repatriation of Canadian-born and loyal Japanese, but by insisting that they shall be given the franchise, which has always been denied them in British Columbia.

As the agitation for and against the Japanese wells up in a political issue which must be settled, the final policy of the government is far from clear—how closely it is going to examine the loyalty of the Japanese, whether unwillingness to move out of British Columbia is actually to be counted against their loyalty, whether the dispersal program will be pressed, whether the Japanese will ever be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast from which they are strictly barred today. And as Canada signs international agreements designed to guarantee minorities freedom from persecution everywhere, the test of its own policies at home will be watched with interest outside its boundaries.

在加同胞の機關新聞

ニユーカナデアンの支援を切望

愛讀者におねがひ

●ニユーカナデアンは在加同胞の[illegible]家カナダ人の希望、要求或は不滿を自由に表示し得る唯一の言論機關であります。當紙は日系カナダ人社會の公器として公正に認められることを目ざす[illegible]ひを今こそ一段[illegible]にしなければなりません。が、それには愛讀者諸氏よりの一段の支援と協力が絶對に必要と致します。ウイニペッグに移轉以來多くの方々から御激勵の言葉を賜り的御支援をいたゞいてゐます。且つ感謝すると共に、次のことを御心にとめて一層の御支援をたまはるやう愛讀者諸氏に御願ひ申し上げます

〈新聞代の前金切れに對しては出來るだけ通知を發しますけれども讀者諸氏の方でも氣をつけて前金切れにならぬやう御送金下さい。（通知狀と御送金とが行違ひになる場合もあることをすが御諒解下さい）

〈購讀料滯納の向きに對しては一應ステートメントを發します。が、折返し御返事なき場合は新聞發送を停止するほかありません。

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（グリーンウッド發）グリーンウッド地方の勞働界は昨年の今頃にもまして好景氣である。鐵道、ソーミル等に於ける人員の增減は昨年も大體不變であるが、今春來から始まつたピット・プロップス（坑柱）切出し作業が數ヶ所で行はれており人手は幾らあつても足らないといふ狀態で凡そ働き得る人々は悉く動員され、又七十近い高井老人まで働き口に出かけてゐる。こんな有樣だから數日來の「コミッション他の事」に出る人が續出して二部教授の十三學級の學童をジャニター、ボイラー係、メッセンジャー等に半日宛交替で働かせて居る。此ほか日本人經營の松舖、果物商、洋裁學校、中川プレス店、青柳パーマネント・ショップ、田中料理店など夫々繁昌して居る。右の如く當地は働き口にめぐまれてゐるので諸方から深山の入植希望者があり一時千數十名にまで減少してゐた日本人も其後著しく增加して現在では千三百名に達して居る。一方グリーンウッドに於ける再移動問題はあの聲明があつて以來移動を命ぜられたものは七、八家族に過ぎない

英語を學ぶ婦人達

グリーンウッドでは昨年の九月末から一般の家婦に英語を習得させるといふ目的で婦人會の肝煎にて夜學が開始せられ一週二回（一時間宛）の授業が行はれたが生徒の數も四十餘名に達し熱心な勉強が續けられた。夏やすみも終つたので近く再開されるとの事である。此ほか木山タカ夫人指導のレース糸造花の實習（一週二回）も六十餘名の生徒に熱心に續けられて居る。去る九月の勞働祭は例年のごとくプログラムで行はれたのであつたが何しろ當地周邊の數ヶ所に大きな山火事があり青壯年者が悉く其の消火に出動したのと、前からの天候は午後から細雨となり一層風も加はるといふ惡天候で更に何時もの注意が日本人の胸中を察して何事も控目に處したのを際せて日本人側の心を引立たせずやこれやで街の賑ひは昨年の比でなく人出も少い方で折角復活した日本人對抗の硬球野球試合も八對十一で白人側が優勝した。尚五のスコアで白人側が優勝し同日は田中卿細工習所の展覽會が催されたが之は美術品だけに相當人氣を呼んで日白人多數の來觀者があり大成功だつた。

求職一つに仕事口は二つの割合

第九囘ヴィクトリー・ローンに關連してトロントで演説したオタワ政府のヘウ再建相は現在加奈陀の勞働界では十三萬二千五百二十の求人があるのに對して失業者は七萬三千百五十だから求職者一人に對して二つの仕事口があるわけだと發表した。ビーシー州内では此の求職者に對する仕事口の割合は更に多くて失業者四千人に對し求人は一萬四千六百である。これでみると就職口は可なり豐富ではあるが問題は仕事を求める者の希望と仕事口が合致するかどうかであり戰時産業から平時産業への轉換期に於ける混雜は免れられないのである。

ウイニペッグ市の住宅難

（ウイニペッグ發）當市に於ける戰時住宅建設工事は四週間近くも續いた降雨や惡天候のために妨げられて六週間も豫定がおくれてしまひ住宅不足は一段と急を告げてゐるが市會ではシーエヤーの移民ホールを月五十弗で借入れたり海軍バラックに家族を住まはせる事にしたりして一時的の間に合せにしてゐる有樣である

清水牧師一家動靜

八月三十一日トロント市セント・アンドリア街一一六五に落着いた清水牧師一家は子供さん達は夫々學校に通學、夫人はレスト・ホームに休養、清水氏自身は家事を見ると共に傳道に從事しつゝあると便りがあつた

人事消息

■結婚 かねて菅谷安之助夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたトロントの谷田部つわ氏長女コト子孃はスローカンの足立正人氏長男輝夫氏と八月一日トロント市メトロポリタン教會にてフインデー牧師司式の下に結婚式擧行

■出生 沖廣清一郎氏夫人は八月廿五日トロントのウエスターン病院にて女兒を出産、マスミと命名

■死亡 ミントの西川宮夫郎氏はし病氣療養中だつたが經過が思はしくないのでカムループスのローヤルインランド病院に入院加療せしも九月十七日胃潰瘍のため死去十八日ドウイヤー葬儀社にて告別式を執行遺骸は遺族附添で晩市に送り火葬した。西川氏は永年晩市のビーシースプルース製材所日本人監督をしてゐた人

本紙援助を感謝

ニユーカナデアン援助の寄附金を次の方から頂きましたのに對し紙上にて深謝致します

▲トロントの谷田部つわ氏（息女結婚記念）▲コートデールの松本ケー氏▲オンタリオ州キングストンの西本延太郎氏▲オンタリオ州ヴアインランド・ステーションの及川尭見氏（病氣全快祝ひ）

ニユーカナデアン

御挨拶

初秋の候となり楢の葉も紅葉し始めましたイシテリアタウンは申すまでもなく加奈陀に散住の貴下には如何お暮しですか全く何かお伺ひ申上げます。私一家は左記の場所に住居を設けましたから知友の諸君にお知らせ致します。

宮坂満治 美代 千代 満美 満壽 佐都雄

106 Ferguson Ave. South, Hamilton, Ontario.

移轉

去る九月二十九日より教師館を左記に移轉しました。セルカーク街行の電車第九十六號に乘りセルカーク街で下車しますと數分で參られます。御出市の際にはお立寄り下さい。

ウ市セルカーク街一四〇二 赤川牧師

1402 Selkirk Ave. Winnipeg, MAN.

御禮

私共在留中は色々お世話に相成り今回グエルフ市に轉出に際しては多くの方々からご多忙中にも係らず多數の御見送り下されし上山林部や協和會員より御餞別や記念品を頂き感謝の言葉もありません。何れも自ら拜趨し御禮申上ぐべきですが一々御禮を申上げる事を得ませんので紙上を借りて御禮申上げます。レモンクリークやスローカン地方の皆樣の健康を祈つて居ります

九月十九日 高島一幸 家族一同

Homewood Sanitarium Guelph, Ontario.

ニウデンバー在留者 第一回 山林部員 協和會 御中

[illegible]申請決意を變更する機會

二世と歸化せる者にはあるだらうと晩市の辯護士が發表

[illegible]日系人にして日本へ[illegible]ふので加奈陀の市民[illegible]するといふ書式(自發的[illegible]にサインした者は歸[illegible]撤回し得る機會がある[illegible]かも知れぬと云ふ意見を晩市の[illegible]辯護士で[illegible]であるダーフィールド・キング[illegible]は發表して居る。右は晩香坡のコンアルタナダ・カウンシルから[illegible]辯護士に歸國申請の決心[illegible]に關し意見を求めたのに對し[illegible]カナダ生れ及び歸化せる[illegible]のサインした書式を以て[illegible]表明した見解であつて「戰爭中に[illegible]國臣民は敵國臣民たることを[illegible]し得ない」といふ判決[illegible]あると云ふのである。そこで[illegible]にサインしたカナダ[illegible]臣民にして[illegible]の決心を變更したい[illegible]姓名、出生年月日、登錄番號を前書して英國臣民たることを放棄して日本の國籍をとりカナダ政府に對して日本へ送り還して貰ふ取きめをしてくれるやう要請するものであると言明したこと(歸國申請書の文言)を茲に否認し棄却するものである。而して自分はカナダ生れの英國臣民でありカナダ市民たるの資格と權利とを保持し確認すると共にカナダ市民として自分に課せられる義務と責任を遂行するものであることをキツパリと言明する

といふ意味の事を書いてサインした書面をオタワ政府の首相兼外相、勞働相、國務相、アウンテツドボリス、日本人局長に夫々別個に書留郵便で提出したらよいであらうとキング辯護士は提議してゐるのである(オタワ政府當局への通告文内容は英文ページ參照)

キング辯護士の右の見解はカナダ生れと歸化人たるカナダ市民にのみ關することであるがアウンテツドボリス當局では總ての日本人の歸國申請取消し願を受理して居ると云はれる

「忠誠委員會」で再調査せよ

合同教會新西院部會が首相に決議送達

(晩香坡發)最近開かれたカナダ合同教會ウエストミンスター教區の會議では少數者群の問題に關して討議し特に日系カナダ人に關して次の二項に亘る決議を行ひオタワ政府のキング首相へ電送した

(一)カナダに居る日系人にして自發的歸國申請書にサインしたことを取消したいと要請する者には、如何なる人がカナダに恒久的に留まり得るかを決定するために設置されるローヤルコミシヨンに出頭して其の事由を陳述する權利を與へ、彼らが歸國申請書にサインした故を以て偏頗なる取扱ひを與へないやうに希望する。

(二)カナダに留まることを許される日系人總てにたいし直に全的市民權を認めること

◇

前ダシメに於ける歸國申請者の七割までは其取消し方を望んでをり夫に關して種々の對策を講じてゐる事は前號所報の如くであるがクウイリアムス牧師もキング首相に對して「歸國申請書にサインした者の多くは實際に日本へ行きたいから然うしたのではなくて特に二世の中には仕事口を保持し或はビーシー州内に居る彼等の家族の近くに居たいと云ふところからサインした者が多い」等々の事由を述べて、歸國申請取消しの要請を許すなりローヤルコミシヨンに出て陳情する機會を與へるやうに要請するといふ手紙を送つた

アルバタの州代議士

「日本人送還聯盟」の運動を極力排擊

(レスブリッヂ發)晩香坡の日本人[illegible]では[illegible]に[illegible]を出して[illegible]加奈陀人[illegible]を遂行する[illegible]の[illegible]を支持し同時に此運動の[illegible]方を求めてゐるやうだが[illegible]の[illegible]を要求つたアルバータ州代議士(一一)・プロクス大尉はレスブリッヂ・ヘラルド紙に一書を寄せて此の日本人[illegible]を[illegible]し「加奈陀人は此の白人聯[illegible]れてはならぬ、こ[illegible]を書いた者は[illegible]して[illegible]やりたいくらゐだ」として次の如く主張してゐる

斯る問題を考慮するに當つては我等が加奈陀に於てはこりそして居る正義觀と今少しの常識をもつてしなければならぬ、現在加奈陀政府は日本へ歸りたいといふ日本人のみを送る計畫をしてゐるが我々はそれだけで滿足すべきなのだ

此日系兵士を見よ

自分は一人の日本人ボーイを知つてゐるが彼はホームに[illegible]して居て人種的憎惡と差別觀念をかき立てゝゐる多くの者よりも遙に多く戰爭遂行に貢獻したのだ。彼は開戰と共に加奈陀軍に加はり一九三九年の秋に出征し最近歸還してくるまでの永い間軍務に服しイタリー戰線では最もつらい戰鬪にも參加したが彼ほど忠誠なる臣民はないのだ。彼こそは、法律で强制されなければ戰爭努力に何事もしない此國の多くの者よりも自ら加奈陀人であると稱する權利がある。此國は斯の如き人に對しては彼が望んでも居ない運賃(送還の旅費)ではなくして感謝をこそ表明しなければならぬのだ。彼が日本の軍閥や財閥の罪を負はねばならぬといふ理由はどこにもないのだ。ビーシー州に於ける多くの日本人が好評でないのは事實であるが夫れはねたみと無智を基礎としてゐるものである。之等の狹量偏見なる人種的憎惡を事とする下司共の問題こそは第三次世界大戰を導くであらう。今日加奈陀市民は斯る人種的憎惡論に時間を空費するよりも解決しなければならぬ實際問題が多々ある。加奈陀は其の住民全部に正義を與へ得るだけの大國である。故國に歸りたいと云ふ者を此國に忠誠でなかつた者は送り還すがよいが、加奈陀に對して公正な態度をとつた者には公正を以て當らなければならぬのだ。

日本人送還

マ將軍の一存に

(オタワ發)歸國申請にサインして居るカナダの日本人九千餘人は日本に居る聯合軍當局がゴーヘッドの合圖を下すと共に送還する事になるであらうがそれは「數ケ月以内」のことで送還は一年以内に完了するだらうと勞働省當局は語つてゐる。カナダの九千人のほかに米國からも一萬五千の日本人が送り還される事になつてゐるが船での用意は進められて居て英國の非戰鬪員抑留者をカナダにはこんで來る船と共に使ふことが出來るだらうと云はれる

スイス國當局が受諾

カナダにゐる日本人保護の任を

スイス國政府は日本政府よりの要請により加奈陀に居る日本人の利益保護の任に當ることを最近受諾してゐる。右に關しモントリオル駐在のスイス國總領事ガストン・ジャカー氏がカナダ政府の同意を得て九月初めから其の仕事を始めてゐる。右に關しスイス國總領事はニューカナディアンに書を寄せて右の發表方をもとめ「日本人[illegible]からも[illegible]手紙でも喜んで受け[illegible]出來る限りの[illegible]をする」と[illegible]てゐる。總領事のアドレスは英文ページにある。(右のスイス國總領事のタイーベアヴに於ける代理者は[illegible]四一六の代理領事[illegible]氏がつとめてゐる)

日系市民協會桑港支部の[illegible]長で一九四三年に米グンで[illegible]に[illegible]、[illegible]戰線に出征しゾ[illegible]ンドヴァ、ニューギニア等の[illegible]に參加した後濠洲にある[illegible]となつてゐたのである

鈴木リチャード少佐

二世軍人後ゑん團に參加して助力

(トロント發)先般組織された日系二世軍人後援團の贊助員として更に

カルトン教會牧師ゼームス・エム・フェンリー氏を擧げた。同氏は戰時の說教に於てマイクを通して公衆に日本人問題をアッピールし色々と日本人のために盡してくれてゐる人である

又特別會員として加奈陀軍第二管區消防隊長をしてゐる鈴木リチャード少佐夫妻の入會を得た。鈴木少佐はスコットランド人を母として東京府に生れ三十五年前にカナダに渡りトロント大學工科を卒業開戰と共に入隊して機械化部隊に加はつて出征、一九四一年にカナダに歸還して大尉より少佐に昇進現在はカナダ陸軍第二管區ファイアー・プレヴェンション・オフィサーとして部下を指揮してゐる人である。九月二十一日後援團の鈴木總井田兩氏は鈴木少佐の宅を訪問したのであつたが夫人(英國人で子供が三人ある)とともに心から歡迎して種々と話をかはし後援團の趣旨に贊同して夫妻ともに會員に加はり全力を盡して援助することを約束されたのである。

駐日二世兵監督に

塚原中尉

(東京發)晩港出身の塚原[illegible]中尉は九月十七日マカーサー將軍から日本に進駐してゐる日系二世兵及び米占領軍を新に設けた東京の宣傳班に配屬されてゐる日本人監督者に任命された。塚原中尉は[illegible]れる

日本人を雇ひたい

レスブリヂの病院

(レスブリッヂ發)市内の一病院から日本人を雇傭したいから斡旋して貰ひたいと市當局がもつたのにたいし先週の市會は決定を與へるに「三ケ年以上も前に[illegible]アルバータ州への移動日本人に關して[illegible]は[illegible]年[illegible]ジョン[illegible]を[illegible]するものであるか[illegible]」を[illegible]める事になつた。

ビーツ收穫

雨のため遲る

アルバータ州南部のシュガービーツ收穫は九月廿四日から開始の筈だつたが廿三日から同州に雨が降り續きて畑に入られず收穫が[illegible]たのである。[illegible]から[illegible]で[illegible]一[illegible]の[illegible]作[illegible]害であると[illegible]

ニューカナディアン
クイーンズ市タルボット街五〇四　電話五〇一三〇六
發行者　生山園人
英文編輯者　小山和彦
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（一部十仙　一月四十仙）
（前金六ヶ月二弗　一ヶ年四弗）

[illegible]

時評　[illegible]のための

[illegible]を監獄ではないがビーシ[illegible]一般的・愛平人の日本人[illegible]ていふ事であり其多[illegible]日本軍隊へ歸る事を嫌[illegible]日本行申請者に[illegible]て見ていふ人々である。[illegible]動機が不明な人のビー[illegible]の動機が判然されね[illegible]事も見けれども、夫[illegible]の間に政府機関が[illegible]人は再び他へ[illegible]在任して居た

る新東京政府が存續してゐることを考へても實際上では無視されてはゐないといふ事が出來るのだ。

日本行申請の存續にしたところで自發的に日本へ歸りたいか否かを確めたといふよりもビーシー州から働くか否かをきめさせたやうなもので其結果多くの者がサインしたと見られて居るのであるが、今やタシメでは申請者の七十パーセントもが其取消しを要請して居ると云はれる。然るに政府が勞働省では一萬人にも上る署名者を出來るだけ早く日本へ送ると言つてゐるが之はカナダに不忠誠の證跡があるでもなく又罪もない者を、戰爭目標に反して強制的に送還することを意味するのだ。

昨年キング首相が發表せる政策は其根本精神に於て公正なるものとして是認すべきものであるが、歸國申請の調査は公明なる方法で行はれたとは言ひ難く、各州の政策も適正に實行するには次の手段をとらねばならぬと思ふのだ。

（一）壓力乃至は不當なる影響の下に於て行はれた歸國申請署名者にたいしてはローヤリティー・コミションに出頭して陳情する機會が與へらるべきであり、署名者だからとてコミションから偏頗なる取扱ひを受けてはならぬ。

（二）ローヤルティー・コミションは直に設置してカナダに留まりたいと欲する者に對する不忠誠の嫌疑を一掃してやらねばならぬ。

（三）コミションの調査にパスした者で尚ビーシー州に殘つてゐる者に對しては更に積極的な再定住が獎勵さるべきであり、其爲めには現在する經濟的制束を取除き同時に各州政府に對して日系人散在政策は國家的問題であるので其解決の責任を分擔さすべきである。

ビーシー州内には多くの「再定住不可能」の狀態にある者があり彼等が正常生活に復歸するためには政府の財的援助が必要だといふ點も認められねばならぬ。

最後に重要なことは日本人送還聯盟其他の人種的憎惡論者階級の教育運動であり、カナダに生れカナダの教育を受けカナダ人と共に忠行する日系人は戰爭結果に左右されるものではないことを東部のカナダ人に知らせる事も必要だ。

上記の如き具体策の遂行はカナダ人大多數の受容れるところであり同時に移動日系人の全的協力を得る事も出來ると思ふが、日本人自身も現實の事態に冷靜に直面して自らの問題解決に積極的に動くところがなければならぬ。

陛下がマ將軍御訪問

御會談卅五分の内容は發表されず

（東京發）天皇陛下は九月廿七日[illegible]的にマッカーサー將軍を[illegible]皇室自動車に召され大將と御[illegible]はされた御會談は非公式[illegible]ンブルーで御會談の内容[illegible]表されない。しかし御會談中[illegible]を驚嘆に數行するた[illegible]れたものと解すれば日[illegible]ンラチックな代議政府家[illegible]するためにも陛下にも[illegible]強力を發揮されると[illegible]れたとされ、[illegible]政治から手を引かれて日本の精神的リーダーとしておとどまりになるのがよいと提議し「皇位をめぐる閥を除去せずしては日本に於けるデモクラチックな政府は不可能である」そして元老、枢密院、官僚などがデモクラシーの進展を阻止してゐるのだが彼らは日本人自身で無血革命により除去し得るのだと云ひ代議政治を打建する運動を強化するつもりだと云つてゐる

高松宮殿下

米人記者團と御會見

（東京發）高松宮宣仁親王殿下は九月廿五日米人記者團と御會見遊ばされた際「日本國民の眞實なる平和への努力に對してアメリカ國民は同情を寄せて貰ひたい」とお求めになつたが會談中「日本では言論の自由を奬勵する必要がある」「日本に於けるデモクラシー進展の將來は樂觀してゐる、婦人にも參政權を與へることは主義としては歡迎さるべき傾向である」等々のことを仰せられた。

◇

（ニウヨーク發）ニウヨークタイムス紙東京特派員クルックホーンも九月廿五日天皇陛下に謁見を賜はつたが陛下は英國の如き立憲君主政体に御賛成だと仰られたと同記者は報じてゐる

日本政府の檢閲制度撤廢

（東京發）東京の毎日、朝日、讀賣三新聞が廿九日の朝刊で天皇陛下がユーナイテッドプレスのベリー記者及ニウヨークタイムスのクルックホーン記者に謁見を賜はつた記事を掲載したのを日本の警察が押收してしまつたところマッカーサー總司令官は之に應答して日本政府の檢閲制度を全部撤廢する事を發令し、發禁をくつた右三新聞は午後一時半に到り配付してよいとマッカーサー將軍本部の係から通達された。此マ將軍の日本政府に對する反撃的措置は東久邇宮殿下内閣が遠からず辭職させられるであらうといふ像想を一層強くするものであつたが英文ニッポン・タイムス紙は過去數日間に於ける政府の設例を不適當なる措置と攻撃し「一般公衆は此際日本が如何にしなければならぬかを理解する事に於て政府當局よりも遙に進んでゐるのだ」と書いてゐる。マ將軍今回の發令は日本に於ける言論の自由を確立したものであり郵便、電信、電話、ラヂオ放送、映畫等にたいする政府の檢閲制度も廢止されたのである。

銀行を押收

（東京發）マッカーサー將軍は九月三十日軍隊をして東京大阪其他七市にある日本の主要銀行二十一を押收せしめたが日本の軍需生產や日本軍占領地域に對する財的關係を調べるため何れは清算處分を受けるだらうと云はれる

二世兵士が

ニューデンヴァー訪問

（ニウデンヴァー發）休暇を得た日系二世兵士多數がニウデンヴァーを訪問中である。九月廿三日の日曜日には先づ八名が到着したが週末までには二十餘名が訪問するであらう。新谷、國友、佐藤、延藤、國廣、生山の諸君が夫れぞれ「ゴーストタウン」の人々が二世兵士の軍服姿を見るのは之が始めてであり多くの者は東行して以來初めて父母に會つたわけである。

カズローの渡邊氏　投票人名簿に登録

（ヴィクトリア發）來る十月廿五日のビーシー州議會總選擧に對してカズロー在住の日系人渡邊信平氏は投票人名簿に登錄した。同氏は元ヴィクトリア居住者で一九四一年の選擧にも投票したのである。他に矢張り元ヴィクトリア居住者で此前の選擧に投票した徳井田隆造氏があるが同氏が登錄したか否かは判明してゐない（徳井田氏は現在トロントに住んで居る）

松崎嬢がホワイトワター校に奉職

（カズロー發）タートネーレーキスクール（コミション經營）の教師をしてゐた松崎トヨ子嬢は當地から十五哩北方のホワイトウォーター・スクールの教師に任命された。同地はマインのある所である。

ニウデンヴァーのピ・テ・エー役員

（ニウデンヴァー發）ニウデンヴァー校父兄教師會では九月廿七日幹部互選會を行び次の如く決定△理事長岩崎奥理會△副理事長中村良太郎△議長稲垣治次郎△副議長高島義親△幹事竹中徳二郎△幹事補佐市居千代松△會計兒玉美登子△監查役村治勢津子、清水君子

近く供給される米

ニウデンヴァー州内に居る日本人に對する米供給についてはコミションでも日本人委員會が色々手配して努力してきたが何しろ一般的に米不足のために思ふやうにはこばなかつたものゝ近日中に供給される筈で既に米を取扱ふ商店にコミションから日本人の氏名と家族の員數を書いたリストを配達してあるので買出來るやうになり次第各商店から日本人に通知することになつてゐる。大体一人當り十斤乃至十五斤宛分られるだらうと云ふ

トロントに柔道部

（トロント發）オンタリオに於て新しく柔道の館が組織されて[illegible]ション[illegible]館で[illegible]時から十時まで稽古をすることになつた。役員は次の通り△[illegible]△[illegible]長[illegible]、[illegible]△[illegible]主任[illegible]

謝辭

過去三ヶ年は何時の間にか[illegible]人氏より[illegible]御懇切なる[illegible]御心から[illegible]出發に際して[illegible]又多[illegible]の上を[illegible]んの私共一家[illegible]時二十分[illegible]ト[illegible]供等[illegible]ご安心下さい[illegible]可き[illegible]く御[illegible]健康と[illegible]御幸福をお祈り申上ます

九月二十四日　相星　家内一同

ニウデンヴァー
スローカン　在住御一同様

C/o Woodland Nurseries, Cooksville, Ont.

結婚御披露

長男　永井正一
二女　鈴木きみ

右兩名儀今般宮本神父御夫妻の御媒酌により[illegible]日下自宅にて結婚式を擧行致しましたのでこゝに謹んで御披露申上げると同時に今後共何卒[illegible]人の上に何分の御指導を賜り度く御願ひ申上ます

九月二十七日
ニューデンヴァー

永井[illegible]
同　鈴木[illegible]
同[illegible]

デモクラチックな政府の價値

日本國民が認識するやうに天皇陛下が御希望遊ばさる

天皇陛下には九月廿五日ユーナイテッド・プレスの會長ヒュー・ベーリー記者に謁見を賜はり「日本は今や全く新しき立場に立ち世界各國と同等であることを實證するであらう。日本にもやがてデモクラチックな政府が出來るがそれは何も英米通りの型のものであることを必要としないであらう。だが國民がデモクラチックな政府の價値を認識するやう希望してゐる」と仰られたと。尚はるが右に關してベーリー記者の發電は次の如く報じてゐる

天皇陛下との會談は午後四時に始まり四時二十五分に終つたが此間にチーがサーヴされ陛下は近くマッカーサー將軍を御訪問になる筈だと仰られた。陛下からは寧ろ大學教授を想はせるやうな學者風な印象を受けた。二十五分間の謁見中に一二度笑顔がさされたが一度は陛下の方から余の職業は何であるかをお尋ねになり次には戰爭中どの戰線を訪問したかをお尋ねになつた。陛下は石渡宮相、藤田侍從長、武井式部長官を御同伴になり外務省の奥村勝藏氏が通譯に當つた。會話は通譯を通してすら〳〵と進んだが陛下には時折笑ひになり通譯する毎にお頭をかしげられ微笑遊ばされた。會話は正式な會見應答の他に色々な方面に亘りゴルフ、ベースボール、生物學等の事に及んだが、會話中數次に亘つて陛下は恒久的平和の御希望を力説され平和成就のためには出來るだけのお力をつくされると仰せられた。チーがサーヴされた後シガレットが廻されたが陛下にはおすひ遊ばされず余はすつた。最後に陛下は余が日本に滯在する間愉快であるやうにと仰られて謁見は終つたのであつた。

言葉よりも實行で

平和へ進む日本の將來を見守れ

宮中の手續に從つて余は數日前陛下にお尋ねしたい事を書面にして宮内省に提出してあつたが之に對しては次の如きお答へを得た

（一）日本の將來は？——日本は今や平和の新しき道を歩みはじめた、此の目的達成のためには陛下はあらゆる道を講ぜられる。綜合國の人々も日本の將來の傾向に注意深く見守つて貰ひたい、將來の事につき多くの約束をするよりも今は單なる言葉よりも實行でそれを示さねばならぬ時である

（二）日本に於けるデモクラシーの將來は？——今すぐに政府を革命的に變革するのは望ましくないばかりでなく不可能である、デモクラチックな政府はやがて生れるだらうが夫れは何も英米通りの型であることを必要としない。しかし陛下は國民がデモクラチックな政府の價値を認識するやう御希望遊ばされてゐる

（三）將來の教育は？——政府は教育制度は眞理を探究し創造的で宏量且つ世界の情勢や前途を正しく理解することを育成し獎勵すると云ふ方向へ指導されるべきだとお考へになり、過去に於て之等の點に關し誤知があつたことは改めたいと御希望遊ばされてゐる

（四）日本國民にとつて最も差迫つて必要なるものは？——日本は今や主要食料品を緊急に必要としてゐる。陛下は此冬には何百萬の人民に衣食住や燃料がないかも知れないといふ事を御心配遊ばされてゐる。此問題の解決は他國の同情的協力なくしては困難である

（五）言論の自由及外國との自由なるニュース交換は？——陛下は之をお望みになつて戰爭の許す限り早く達成されなければならぬ事だとされてゐる。各國がニュースを交換し合ふことは國際的誤解を避ける上に最も有効なる事だとお考へになつてをられる。

英語勉強に

東京人が懸命

（東京發）今日の東京では少しでも英語を知つてゐる者は就職上有利なので誰れも彼れもが英語勉強に一生懸命になつてゐる。尚米國の軍[illegible]は[illegible]に語で日本の[illegible]を指揮して治安に當つて居るが[illegible]から日系二世の採傭を許んで働かせたら好都合だらうと云はれて居る

◇（東京發）日本政府農務省では食糧増産のために全國の百二十二萬五千エーカーに及ぶ桑畑のうち七萬五千エーカーを潰し後は全部穀類耕作地に返してしまふ事になつたと發表してゐる。食糧飢饉に對應する一策からである

朝鮮折半は獨立妨害

（京城發）朝鮮北半の工業地域はソ聯、南半の農業地域は米國が占領して居るのであるが兩者の間には殆ど連絡統一といふものがなく之は朝鮮の經濟を無視したやり方であつて朝鮮の獨立政府樹立を大に妨げるものであると朝鮮の指導者達は抗議して居る。即ちソ聯の占領地帶には水力電氣の大部分と重工業があり南半の米國占領地帶は米や魚其他の食糧產地で之を北方に供給し三十年の永きにわたる日本の統治下で朝鮮の經濟は固定され能率的に運營されてゐたのにソ米の占領により之は連絡なきものに折半されてしまひ經濟的に立行かぬものにされてゐると云ふのであり日本の統治下にあることを好まなかつたとは云へ朝鮮はそれによつて殆ど自給自足の經濟を確立し得て居たのを夫れが折半されるとは大打撃であると指摘して居る。

日本の內情

タイム誌から

◇東京では乞食などいふものは一寸附近で見られなかつたものであるが最近上野公園で警官は三百三十二人の浮浪者を[illegible]した。其中には子供もまじつてゐて乞食をしたり盜みをしたりしてゐる。勤勉なる全國の日本人勞働者の間にも遠からず陸海軍からだけでも二百五十萬の失業者が流れこんで來るが此數字は海外から兵隊が歸つて來ると共に益々增加するだらう。本當の俸給は平常の三分の一しかなく當局では歸還軍人に木炭製造の方法を教へる講習所が出來た。

◇日本で使ふ米の三十五パーセントは從來外米に仰いでゐたのだが之も今に來なくなるであらうし國內の收穫も平常より八パーセント低い。鐵は二十、工作機械は七十、化學物品は二十、織物は十五、電力は三十パーセント丈平常よりも產出が下がつてゐる。靴も極めて少ない普通人は來年にならねば靴は求められないだらうから當分は下駄をはくほかない。戰前日本には一千四百萬の紡錘があつたのだが此中千百萬は失つてしまつた。但し若し五百萬ピクルの棉花を手に入れる事が出來れば國內で使ふ衣類を供給する事は出來る。現在の手持は十萬ピクルだけだ。被服不足のため化學工場ではサッカリン製造をはじめ一年一人當り二足宛供給しようとしてゐる。

◇だが何もかも暗いと云ふわけではない。大阪では米軍に雇はれてゐる一日本人青年の事を新聞も稱讚を以て報じてゐる。彼は電車に轢かれて重傷した。ところが米軍の佐官三名が彼を病院にはこんで輸血をしてやらうと申し出た。之を知つた彼の家族は「聯合軍兵士の心情に感泣した」と云ふのである。京都では刺繍の展覽會があつたが西陣織物協會から出品した帶の値段は三千八百圓であつた。爆撃からのがれた[illegible]地では[illegible]のダンスホール、キャバレー、カフエー等のライセンス下附方を警察に申請した者が一萬人もある。東京では出版業者協會が學校のために五萬部の英語辭書を出版する計畫をしてをり、市當局は一億圓を投じて米兵のための娛樂場をつくる事を提議してゐる。ビリアード、ライフルシューチング、ゴルフ、テニス場から各種の飲食店や[illegible]店等を開かうといふのだ。映畫演藝協會では五千人の女優、三千人の女給、ダンサーとなる婦人を募集する廣告を出してゐる

◇地方都市では戰爭が終つて九日後に防空壕の上に設けてあつた共同野菜畑をいつくり返して了つたので食料不足に惱んでゐる市民が苦情を言つて居る。之にたいする市當局の説明によれば「防空壕に對する金は中央政府から出たものであるから夫れ以外の事に同の金を使ふとブツクキーピングの上に恐ろしく困難な事が起つてくる」

沈む夕陽

ユウデシイー　靜東

かゞやきし
朝の日は
光うすれて
地平に沈む。

戰野いま
宿として
秋風渡り
落葉地に伏す。

悲しみの
涙かれ
うつろな心
荒野に佇つ。

かそけき音
風にのり
我が耳を聾し
心にひゞく。

「沈む夕日は
昇る朝日
散るは花咲く
再生のかぎ」

歸れやは
闇の夜空に
愛の十字架
かゝげ給ふ
輝いた？。

「不和到來」を讀んで

內田一作氏の「不和到來」は讀者の心をどんなに打つた。私はこの鋭い筆によつて深く眠るみんなに呼びかけたことを感謝する。西方諸國と東方に住して來た私、二世三世[illegible]にも味はせて[illegible]を地上から去らせたい。

嘗て[illegible]の作に「西洋のサイパン島に[illegible]を[illegible]」と[illegible]の[illegible]の[illegible]をしむ[illegible]がいてゐた[illegible]のである。[illegible]られたる[illegible]の[illegible]すまり[illegible]なる人[illegible]の[illegible]しき運命である（ダンテー）

WE CAN'T QUIT NOW . . .
with the job half done

CANADA is the land of our choice. From the four corners of the earth men have come and chosen Canada as their home-land.

Those of every known race and tongue have looked to Canada as "The Land of Hope and Glory", and they have not been disappointed or disillusioned. In a thousand dialects newcomers have marvelled at the beauty, peace and prosperity of their chosen land.

Today we are all Canadians . . . some new . . . some old . . . but Canadians all, and as such, we share the fortunes of our Canada.

While we have been victorious in our fight against Germany and Japan we still have a job to do . . . A BIG job.

Our first duty is to our service men and women. Thousands are coming home from Europe, where they distinguished themselves in a mighty struggle. Many will need medical care . . . others will need assistance in re-establishing themselves as civilians.

WE CANADIANS will not fail our service men and women. They shall have every advantage necessary for a happy and prosperous future. All this must be paid for either in taxation or by Victory Bonds . . . or both.

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Remember every dollar you put into Victory Bonds will be repaid in full together with interest, at maturity. Invest your dollars in your Country.

Get ready to buy
VICTORY BONDS

9-46

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Only Nisei American Taken Prisoner By Japan in Pacific War Liberated

ABILENE, Tex.—The liberation of Sgt. Frank Fujita, believed to be the only Japanese American soldier taken prisoner by the Japanese in the Pacific war, was reported recently in Washington by the War Department, according to the Pacific Citizen.

The son of Frank Fujita, Sr., of Abilene, Tex., Sgt. Fujita was first reported a prisoner of war in February, 1943, in a short wave broadcast from Tokyo. The report was made by Pete Evans, also of Abilene, who declared at the time that Sgt. Fujita and Robert L. Stubbe, son of Mrs. S. S. Stubbe of Abilene, were also prisoners.

All were members of the "lost battalion" of the 131st Field Artillery, which was on Java when that island was overwhelmed by the Japanese in March, 1943.

The short wave announcement of Sgt. Fujita's capture was later confirmed in a War Department telegram to his mother on May 14, 1943.

Another Fujita son, Herbert Lee Fujita, also served in the Army, training at Camp Shelby in the special Japanese American combat team. Herbert Fujita entered the Army in October, 1940.

F. Hatashita, Head Instructor

Judo Classes Organized in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont.—Judo, scientific art of self-defense, which was taught back in B.C. in pre-evacuation days but which practically died out during the three-year period of relocation and resettlement, will once again be imparted to aspiring judoists at the Church of All Nations here.

The new group, the Ontario Judo Organization, will hold classes every Wednesday and Saturday from 7:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Necessary equipment have been obtained to commence lessons and arrangements will be made for those who desire to join but have no judo apparel (judo gi).

Anyone wishing to make application to join their organization should apply to Mr. Frank Sumi, 87 Hayden St., Toronto 5, Ont.

The organization will have as its advisor, S. A. Kamino, who was formerly in charge of the Kitsilano judo club. Frank Hatashita, many times Canadian Yudansha (Black Belt Association) judo champion, will be head instructor.

Officers elected to the executive of the Ontario Judo Organization are as follows:

S. A. Kamino, advisor; F. Mukai, president; B. Umetsu, vice-president; T. Ban, Japanese corresponding secretary; P. Hasegawa, Japanese secretary; F. Sumi, English secretary; B. Kamino, treasurer; F. Hatashita, head instructor.

A judo club is still functioning in Tashme, B.C., which was organized under S. Sasaki, soon after evacuees were settled at that centre.

Student Loses Savings, Wrist Watch

CALGARY, Alta.—A smooth-tongued "confidence man" talked a Calgary high school student out of his summer's savings of $115 and a wrist watch Sept. 14 with a tale of "big profits" on a race bet and a threat of a jail term.

Police are seeking the man.

He approached Richard Kuwahara, 16, twelfth-grade student of Western Canada High School, outside the college one afternoon and asked the boy whether he knew a Chinese student, whom he named.

DIDN'T KNOW CHINESE

When the youth told him he did not, the confident man replied it was "too bad" because the Chinese boy had a large sum of money coming from a successful race bet, but this could not be collected until a $15 wager was paid to the "bookie."

He suggested Kuwahara advance the $15 and he would receive half the winnings. The boy did so and also loaned him his wrist watch valued at $35.

The stranger then said he was going to see the "bookie." He returned a few minutes later to say detectives were at the "bookie" office and unless Kuwahara paid $100 further "we will both go to jail."

The boy rode home on his bicycle and brought back $100 which he had saved up for school expenses out of a salary he had received while working as a clerk during the vacation.

The stranger disappeared with the money and failed to return.

Something New Has Been Added

A girl . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Katchiro Okihiro became the proud parents of a baby girl—Masumi—on August 25 at the Toronto Western Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Okihiro are at present residing at the Summerville Hostel, Summerville, Ont.

And a boy . . .

. . . was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. Yamasaki (nee Clara Uyenaka) of Ruthven, Ont., a son—Thomas Noboru—5 lbs. 14 ozs., at the Hopewell Hospital on September 9.

Sanseiette Teaching At Whitewater

KASLO, B.C.—A sansei, Toyoko Matsuzaki, has been appointed teacher at the Whitewater school, in a community 15 miles north of this centre.

Miss Matsuzaki formerly taught in the Kootenay Lake School which was maintained by the B.C. Security Commission.

World War II Veteran

Major Joins War Service Group

TORONTO, Ont.—The Canadian Nisei War Service Auxiliary recently gained another member and supporter in a Toronto World War II veteran, Major Richard Suzuki, formerly of the Canadian Engineering Corps.

Robert Hoita and T. Suzuki, who visited the veteran, found him an enthusiastic supporter of the principles and aims of the newly organized society: to protect the interests and further the cause of the Nisei soldier now in the armed forces.

Born in Tokyo-fu, Japan, of a Scottish mother, Major Suzuki came to Canada 25 years ago. He graduated from Toronto University with a degree in engineering.

When war broke out, he enlisted and served overseas with the Canadian Engineering Corps, and returned to civilian life this year. At present, he holds the position of fire-chief officer in No. 2 Army district.

Nisei GIs Assist in Making Arrests

The Associated Press reported Sept. 12 in a dispatch from Tokyo that the occupation of Japan and the rounding up of high imperial officials are progressing "with the aid of Nisei."

The AP said that Admiral Shimada, Navy Minister at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, was arrested by a party of Americans headed by Major Paul Kraus, counter-intelligence officer who arrested General Tojo.

"Major Kraus sent his Nisei interpreters . . . to order the admiral to present himself," the AP noted.

Player Shortage Looms In 'Peg Bowling Loop

WINNIPEG, Man.—Dark clouds gathered in the horizon and threatened the recently formed Winnipeg Mixed Bowling League as player shortage loomed as a reason for reorganizing the loop.

Scheduled games for Saturday were played with the Lucky Strikes continuing their winning ways, enabling them to stay on top of the heap with their nearest contenders two games behind. The Dynamiters were in second slot with five wins and two losses, while pressing close behind the runner-ups were three teams, Bombers, King Pins and Five Aces with four wins each. Trailing in cellar spot were the Snipers.

R. Okano won the men's high singles with 254 and P. Kawaguchi the aggregate with 592. Molly Enta made a clean-sweep in the women's division with high singles 160 and aggregate 444.

More members are sought by the league and all who wish to join are urged to contact Molly Enta, Barbara Sakamoto, Sidney Konishi or Tony Fujishige.

EX ASAHIS STAR IN LEAGUES ACROSS CANADA

Suga and Mitsui Spark Eagles to Victory

ST. JOHN, P.Q.—Kaz Suga and Koei Mitsui provided punch at the plate for the Eagles as the Montreal team gained a two game to one advantage over St. John on September 16 in the best of five semi-final series of the Starr League championship. The Eagles won the game 4-3.

St. John built up a three-run lead in the early part of the game, capitalizing on two singles, a triple and two errors. In the last half of the sixth inning, the Eagles, fighting desperately to put across a run, had the bases loaded with none out. The bid was killed, however, when the next batter hit into a double play.

The Eagles again filled the bases with none out in the seventh, and Mitsui came up to bat. With the count one ball, no strike, Mitsui leaned into the next pitch, with his full 170 pounds of bone and muscle behind the bat and drove a hot line drive to centre field for a single, driving in two runs. The runners on first and second bases were advanced into scoring position with a nice sacrifice by pitcher Lefty Bourdon.

Kaz Suga came up to bat next. With the pitch one and one, he hit a clean single to centre field and drove in the tying and winning run. Koei Mitsui scored the winning run, coming in safely with a neat slide.

Both teams were scoreless in the final inning.

* * *

Kiks Knocked Out Of the Series

MONTREAL, P.Q. — The baseball season ended for Yuki Uno, starry first sacker for the Kik team when his team went down in defeat 4-2 in the finals of the Metropolitan League championship.

C. A.

In the OK-Mainline Loop

REVELSTOKE, B.C. — Revelstoke's Spikes, winners of the regular Okanagan-Main Line League schedule, maintained their superiority by winning the league playoffs in two straight games against Kelowna, defeating the Orchard City team at Revelstoke 4-3 and at Kelowna, September 23, 7-4.

Tommy Sawayama, former Vancouver Asahi player, pitched the Revelstoke game and part of the Kelowna game for the Orchard City nine, until he was relieved by Chuck Terada, who was also played on the Asahi roster.

Pradlini, veteran Revelstoke hurler, played both games for Revelstoke.

Mike Maruno, another ex-Asahi, has played with the Revelstoke Spikes this season, holding down his old position at short stop.

Tashme High Annual Wins Mention

Receiving favorable comment in a review of B.C. high school annuals entered in the competition of the Province Shield awarded to the best high school annuals was the Tashme Lycee, published by the Tashme Correspondence School under editor James Shino.

The shield is awarded annually by the Vancouver Daily Province.

The commentary declared:

"Large literary section reflects the thoughtful attitude of students who study correspondence courses at night, under teachers' guidance. Candid shots an improvement over last year. Brief features on incidents of school life well handled and personals good."

Thank you for donations . . .

The New Canadian wishes to thank two anonymous persons in Alberta and Manitoba for their very generous donations.

OBITUARY

TOMIJIRO NISHIKAWA

MINTO, B.C.—The death is reported of Tomijiro Nishikawa, who passed away at the Royal Inland Hospital at Kamloops, B.C., on September 16.

Final funeral rites were held at Dwyer, B.C., on September 15.

The deceased is well known to former Vancouver Fairview district residents.

Acknowledgements . . .

The New Canadian extends thanks to the following for their very generous donations:

Mrs. T. Vaiale of Toronto, Ont.; Mr. N. Nishiki of Kingston, Ont.; Mr. K. Matsumoto of Coaldale, Alta., and Mr. Kanji Oikawa of Vinland Station, Ont.

VANCOUVER, B.C. According to the Public Opinion poll at the Vogue Theatre, sponsored by David Spencer Ltd., 87.8 percent of those who entered the poll favored a plebiscite at the coming provincial election to decide whether or not the Japanese should be repatriated.

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Repatriation Forms are not Valid

(Continued from page 1)

Declaration by Canadian-born British Subject
(Japanese Registration No. ....)

.... (Address)

To:
The Government of Canada;
The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister & Minister of External Affairs;
The Minister of Labor;
The Secretary of State of Canada;
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
The Commissioner of Japanese Placement;
All of Ottawa, Canada

I, ... (..........), born ....
m. or f. — day, month, year

registered as a Canadian-born British subject (Japanese Registration No. ....) hereby declare and give you notice that I hereby renounce, abandon, and revoke my declaration heretofore made by me in which I declared my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan, and in which I requested the Government of Canada to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan.

It is my intention and firm resolve to retain and adhere to my rights and status of a Canadian-born British subject and as a citizen of Canada, as well as to fulfil all the duties and obligations that are thereby imposed on me.

Date .... 1945.

.... Witness .... Signature

.... Interpreter

REPATRIATION FORM

The repatriation forms which were provided for the Canadian-born or naturalized citizens stated:

"I, ... hereby declare my desire to relinquish my British nationality and to assume the status of a national of Japan. Further, I request the Government of Canada, under the conditions set out in the statement of the Minister of Labor, dated February 13, 1945, to arrange for and effect my repatriation to Japan, together with my dependents under sixteen years of age as listed hereunder . . .